

THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

NO POWER MAY EXERCISE THE RIGHT OF EXCLUSION.

Privilege of Interfering Came to an End with the Pope's Temporal Power—No Political Exercise for It Now—The Conclave that Elects Leo XIII's Successor Will be Freer than Any that Preceded It—France Warned that Rome Will No Longer Grant Her Her Former Rights.

Rome, Jan. 4.—Never has the interest which the Conclave arouses apparently been so present or overpowering. I should not like to forecast in any way the vote of the Sacred College, now, more than formerly, the Senate of the Church is a supernatural body on which parties have no influence. Neither do I believe that the Conclave is so near at hand that men's minds must be prepared for it. At the age of 83 years Leo XIII. enjoys the freshness and elasticity of the Pope Dandolo, who came into power at an age rarely attained and died covered with glory after a vigorous reign of twelve years.

The present condition of affairs, however, excites imperatively the most legitimate curiosity of the world, that of the public opinion of the Papacy now is. The world has never been drawn up in a document. If the Papacy out of prudence has tolerated its use for a long time it has never in any way recognized its legal force. Cardinal Wiseman said: "It is a privilege which the three great Catholic Powers possess rather in virtue of custom than of any formal recognition."

A privilege that arises out of any condition ends when the condition ends. From Eugene II. and Lothar to Clement XII. the favor which the "Crowns" demanded consisted in the prolongation of the right of patronage, which Rome recognized on all occasions in the case of the Hohenstaufens, the Hapsburgs, the Kings of Naples, France and Spain. "Sicut causat solitur effectus," say the philosophers, and here they speak wisely. M. Loubet is doubtless as good a man as, or a better man than, Louis XV., and M. Combes can think himself superior to Pombal or M. de Pompadour, but both might perhaps find it awkward to act the part of the "Bishop from abroad." If Francis Joseph respects somewhat the interests of religion and of the Holy See, the Pope, thanks to his alliances, sees behind him the tall form of Wilhelm II., who dreams of the Empire of the West and the final figure of Emmanuel III., who is building up the "Third Rome."

Sovereigns are proper names, vague labels fastened on the reality of power, do it on the 1, as the solemn Hegel put it amusingly. Ministers are drivers for Parliament, and Parliaments and drivers, both feel the arrogance of such demands. A right presupposes a duty, where is the corresponding duty at present? A contract rests on reciprocal obligations; these would be sought in vain now. The veto, once a symbol of the close union between "the two halves of God," would clash nowadays against the anarchy of parties and the separation of the two authorities.

The maintenance of the right, the continuation of its medievalism amid our excessive modernity, would jar against our manners almost as much as the use of the Pope's jurisdiction over Kings and States. The Sacred College, the Conclave, the Papacy, three constant realities, would become subject to the tides of passion and interest, tossed about perpetually on a sea of changes and of storms. The employment of the privilege might be conceived even if the fickle diversity of Parliaments and Cabinets recognized the fixity of diplomacy above their infinite variations, but the transfer of anticlericalism into the reserved domain of general politics, the noise of arguments and greeds about the

protectorate and the missions would introduce such a disturbing element that the dignity of the Holy See as well as the independence of the Roman Senate would receive a hard blow. In our period of democracy, sometimes, and even often, synonymous with mediocrity, the highest moral power of the world, the only tribunal respected by the general conscience, the sensorium commune of faith in the ideal and the future life, would pass like vulgar min-laters through the low doors of intrigue.

To put the case concretely, let us imagine for a moment that at the coming Conclave, the Catholic nations, which would be joined through succession and through alliance by the Italy of the Quirinal, by Russia, England, Germany, in short a majority of "those not called," on whom would the exercise of the right of exclusion fall? Austria, Germany, England and the House of Savoy would exclude Cardinal Rampolla, that is to say, a saint, a soul of steel animating a firm mind. France and Russia would set aside Cardinal Serafini Vanutelli, and Cardinal Gotti, that is to say, a man of experience and an austere friar. It would mean in the full force of the term the decapitation of the Papacy, for it is only lofty souls that, like mountain tops, attract the lightning. In our days when the Holy See sees its mission spreading and its burden growing heavier, the world would give the Church a mediocre or insignificant head, copying the wirepullers of the Palais Bourbon or merely one that is good and gentle like the Abbé Constantin.

The basic reason, the persistent root of the right of "exclusion," is found in the beginnings and in the course of the territorial dependence of the Pope's civil principality. The interference of parties and monarchs arises and grows with the fate of the material force which surrounds the external fragility of the apostolic ministry like a rampart. When the temporal power of the Pope has reached its culminating point "inclusion" and "exclusion" weigh at once on the action of the Conclave. Through the interweaving of interests and the natural play of combinations Emperors and Kings mark out a part for themselves and take to themselves a guarantee in the management of the Papacy, a political power, and consequently in the direct control of the votes in the Conclave.

That human bulwark has crumbled. Until that temporal principality is renewed in proper proportions the right of "exclusion" fits in with no need nor wish any reality that the concordata cover; it is an abstract and empty idea, the last covering of a vanished organism. The installation of a political organization at home, the settlement of a dynasty at the door of the Vatican, have brutally ended all privileges. Yesterday under the protection of a free city, the property of the Pope and the patrimony of Christianity, they limited the use of the moral power, they served as checks that were silently agreed to. To-day they would mark the possibility of periodical incursions into the very sanctuary of the ministry of consciences, they would be a menace and a danger.

So long as two cities and two powers exist side by side at Rome the Conclave and the Pope are subject against their will to the accidents of the catastrophe, and until either time brings a remedy or some extraordinary event puts an end to this state of things the Papacy will regulate matters for itself. Its excess of precaution is justified by the excessive danger. When the enemy makes all the preparations for war at the threshold the ruler closes the gates, takes precautions against entry and alone directs matters.

On account of the great weight put upon it, the occupation of the Christian Jerusalem suppresses the veto and modifies the constitution of the Conclave. The more the intangibility of the Roman Senate becomes exposed the more it is protected by guarantees which many men of the most different points of view can respect.

Arnold Constable & Co.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19TH,

Black Broadcloth Paletots,
(silk lined)

\$38.00.

Velour and Black Silk Coats,
medium and three-quarter lengths,

\$35.00.

Tailor Made Suits,

Zibeline, Broadcloth and Velour,
REDUCED PRICES.

Crepe de Chine and Louise Silk Waists,

\$9.00.

Gun Metal Taffeta Silk Petticoats,

\$9.75.

Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats,

\$8.50.

Imported Mohair Petticoats,

Albatross Lined, Embroidered Ruffle,

\$4.75.

New Spring

Dress Goods.

Monday, January 19th.

First shipments of Dress Fabrics,
in newest designs and colorings.

High-class English Mohairs

for

Tailor-made Gowns.

Broadway & 19th Street

Special Announcement

M. HAAS

formerly of Haas Bros.

Desires to announce that he has severed his connection as a member of the firm of Haas Bros. and will conduct a Ladies Tailoring Establishment at

7 WEST 31st ST.

Opening Monday, Jan. 19,

with a complete and exclusive collection of the latest designs and models.

AN INVITATION TO CALL IS CORDIALLY EXTENDED.

Haas, 7 West 31st St.

NEW GREEN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

IT IS THE INVENTION OF DR. ARONS OF GERMANY

And Was Perfected by Mr. Steinmetz, Chief Expert of the General Electric Company—It Has None of the Heat, Glare, the Most Harmful Features of Artificial Light, but is a Blush Green.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17.—The announcement in the Electrical World and Engineer to-day of the discovery made by Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York of a "static converter" has aroused much interest in General Electric circles here, and especially among the electrical experts employed by the company. Mr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the chief electrical expert, who is recognized as one of the leading men in his profession in the world, to-day made public a statement regarding what he styles the "mercury arc," the principles governing which are similar to those invoked by Mr. Hewitt. The invention is that of Dr. Arons of Germany, and it has been perfected by Mr. Steinmetz. The light is now used in the laboratory and conservatory of the home of Mr. Steinmetz, and it will be extended commercially in the near future.

After the invention was brought out by Dr. Arons, it was taken up by Mr. Steinmetz and experiments and investigations have been carried on ever since, covering a period of years. The result is a light that will doubtless revolutionize lighting. It abolishes the redness of glare which forms the most harmful feature of artificial light, and gives much more light for the same amount of power than the ordinary arc light gives. It is a steady bluish green, and it is especially adapted for use in suburban portions of cities, parks, lawns, etc., where the predominating color in the environment is green.

The mercury arc contains all colors except red," says Mr. Steinmetz, "and, as a result thereof, the green of the foliage and of lawns appears in the light of the mercury arc wonderfully fresh and vivid, more so than in daylight, while with the ordinary methods of lighting by arc or incandescent lamps, foliage, lawns and plants in general always appear dry and faded, since the red and yellow rays of the ordinary illuminants intensify the red and yellow in the color of plants, and so make them look poorly. The light gives, it is a steady bluish green, and it is especially adapted for use in suburban portions of cities, parks, lawns, etc., where the predominating color in the environment is green.

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It is not the lower intensity of the artificial light, but its richness in the harmful red rays. Therefore, the mercury arc is less harmful than gas or a lamp, being white and the white daylight the least harmful, while the mercury arc light, which is entirely devoid of red rays, is absolutely harmless, and a person can look straight

into one of the mercury arcs of enormous brilliancy without being blinded by it.

"The mercury arc lamp consists of a glass tube, either vertical or slightly inclined to horizontal. In the lower end is a cup containing mercury, and at the upper end a graphite button. The current reaches the mercury by three platinum wires, sealed in a glass, and passes through the green arc flame to the graphite button and out again through other platinum wires, also sealed in the glass. The tube contains a vacuum, all air having been exhausted.

"The difficulty experienced in using the mercury arc light was in starting it. Dr. Arons accomplished this by sending a light voltage shock through the tube, but this was rather awkward for practical application, and, therefore, delayed the introduction of this beautiful light into practical service. Dr. Weintraub of this city has discovered an ingenious method of starting this light without higher voltage by means of a small auxiliary arc, which also makes the light stable, but a mercury light can be run only with a continuous current, i. e., a current going always in the same direction, as is used on railway circuits. For ordinary lighting, alternating current is used.

"But while alternating current cannot be used in the ordinary mercury arc lamp, the lamp can be modified so as to operate an alternating current, and, in this case, has the valuable feature of converting alternating into continuous currents. Such mercury arcs can therefore be used, and have been used for some time, for converting alternating into continuous currents. This feature is of considerable importance, since alternating current is easier to generate and to distribute, and is the only form of current which can be transmitted over any distance; but continuous current is necessary for many classes of work, as for electro-chemical work, electroplating, storage battery charging, and therefore, for electric railways, automobiles, etc. On the electric railway continuous current is the only one used. Therefore the property of the mercury to convert alternating current into direct current is very important.

Twentieth Century Train Kills Three.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 17.—The Twentieth Century Limited, on the Lake Shore and New York Central, killed three persons yesterday at Porter. Martin Michaels, aged 65 years, was struck by the train and killed. Emma and John Ciska, aged 16 and 12 years, while on their way to school were run down by the train at Otis and both were killed.

Won't Repeat Oil-Storage Limit.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 17.—The City Council last night refused to repeal the ordinance limiting the amount of oil that can be stored within the city limits and instructed the city attorney to proceed to oust the Standard Oil Company and collect the penalty of \$25 to \$100 per day for non-compliance with the ordinance.

New Department Store in Brooklyn?

The Realty Buyers of Brooklyn has just purchased a large piece of property in Fulton and Lawrence streets, belonging to the J. B. Healey estate, for \$300,000. It is rumored that the property has been acquired for a Manhattan dry goods concern as a site for a big department store.

Bill to Put Lee's Statue Beside That of Washington.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17.—A bill has been offered in the Virginia Legislature to place a statue of Gen. R. E. Lee beside George Washington's Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Important Sale of

French Hand-made Lingerie

Consisting of

Night Robes, Corset Covers, Drawers,
Chemises and Petticoats

at

One-half of Previous Prices

And in addition
Hand-made Paris Dressing Sacques
of Satin, Lingerie, Lawn, Nainsook
and Lace Embroidered Swisses, \$3.50, 4.50, 5.95

Corset Department

A large collection of very desirable

French Hand-made Straight Front Corsets

at the following Special Prices

of Gray and White Coutil, Value \$1.75 Pr. 98¢
of White Coutil and Black Satin, Values \$2.75, 3.50 & 4.25 \$1.69
of White Coutil and Black Satin with genuine whalebone handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon Value \$5.75, 6.50 & 7.75 \$1.95

West Twenty-third Street

Monday, January 19th.

Blankets, Comfortables,
Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Last Shipment of January Purchases for Annual Sale.

10 Cases Down Comfortables,

covered with very fine "English Cambric" figured in exquisite designs, all colors; former price \$7.00 each, will be offered to-morrow at \$3.98.

No such value has been shown in this city at any previous sale during this winter or at any former season.

Full Size Figured Silkoline Comfortables, filled with pure hygienic cotton, spring weight, all colors; exclusive designs controlled by us for New York City; usually sold at \$1.75.

price for this sale

\$1.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

Stern Brothers

Monday, January 19th

Final Reductions

in their

Cloak Departments

TAILORED CLOTH COATS, Silk-lined, \$6.50, 8.50, 11.25, 14.50
VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, Extra Quality, \$18.50
RAIN COATS, semi-fitted or pleated back with belt, \$13.25, 16.75

And the remainder of their

Carriage, Street and Evening Garments,
Traveling Capes and Ulsters,

at

Corresponding Prices

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN WOMEN'S

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Camel's Hair Cheviots, Blouse Coat, pleated and new cape effect, trimmed with stitched taffeta silk, entire suit silk lined, \$29.50
Real value \$42.00

Special Sale of

Women's House Gowns

of Cashmere, Real value \$6.50 \$4.25
of Chailies, Real value \$9.50 and 12.50 \$7.50, 9.25
and Albatross, Real value \$16.00 \$10.95
of China Silks, handsomely trimmed,

Silk Departments

Remarkable Values in very desirable silks

3,300 Yds. { BLACK BROCADED SILKS, 48¢
small designs, Value 75c. yd.
6,500 Yds. { COLORED PEAU DE CYGNE & MOUSSELINE 75¢
DRESS TAFFETAS, in evening and street shades, including white and ivory, Value \$1.00 & 1.25 yd.
750 Yds. { COLORED VELVETS, in polka dots, stripes and brocades, very desirable combinations of colors, Formerly \$1.65 to 2.50 yd. \$1.25

Advance Importations of High-Grade

French Dress Goods

for Early Spring Wear

Lattice and Twine Canvas, Nun's Veilings, Mistral Etamines, New Effects in Check and Plaid Canvas, French and English Fabrics for Tailor-made Costumes

Also

1,800 Yds. 42 inch Imported Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris in Porcelain, Royal and Navy Blue, Gray, Tan, Roseda, Brown and Cream White, Value \$1.50 yd. 95¢
9,000 Yds. French Printed Chailies in the most desirable designs and colorings, Value 55c yd. 29¢

Clearing Sale of

Women's Evening Slippers

Main Floor Annex

Patent Leather, Black and White Glace Kid, Satins Beaded and Plain, Colonial in Opera and Strap Effects, Louis XIV and French Heels, complete assortment of sizes, Former Prices \$2.75 to \$5.00. \$2.25

UNUSUAL VALUES IN

Lace Curtain Department

CROSS STRIPED CURTAINS, Pr. \$1.25, 1.65, 1.95
RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, Pr. \$1.35, 1.65, 2.75
RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, Pr. \$1.65, 2.35, 2.75
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, Pr. \$3.50, 4.75, 5.75
Value \$4.50 to 7.50 Pr.

Girls' & Misses' Outergarments

at Extraordinary Reductions

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER REFERS, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore \$8.90 to 12.90 \$4.25, 5.85
GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore \$9.50 to 13.50 \$4.95, 7.95
MISSSES' JACKETS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore \$12.90 to 18.50 \$7.45, 8.95
MISSSES' PALETTOS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore \$18.00 to 23.00 \$11.95, 13.95
GIRLS' SAILOR & ONE-PIECE DRESSES, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore \$6.50 \$3.75

Men's House Coats,

Bath and Lounging Robes

Purchased greatly below cost of manufacture and offered

At 30% to 50% Less Than Usual Prices.

HOUSE COATS, finest grade two-toned effects, plain body, plaid cuffs and collar, Qualities up to \$8.75. \$2.80, 4.90
IMPORTED HOUSE COATS, Fine Materials, Velvets and Cloths, Qualities up to \$18.75. \$6.95, 10.00

BLANKET ROBES, serviceable plain colors, with fancy cuffs and borders, Value \$4.00 \$2.45

BLANKET & IMPORTED TOWELING ROBES, blankets in dark and delicate shades, towelings in exquisite color combinations, Value \$7.50 & 8.50 \$4.80

BLANKET ROBES, soft finish, fine quality, plain and fancy designs, Value \$10.00 \$6.95

IMPORTED BLANKET ROBES, the finest foreign blankets, satin trimmed collar and edges, Value \$18.00 to 22.50 \$12.75

West Twenty-third Street